per year, ublished tri-weekly during the se of Congress) VOLUME IV.

of the BEMI-WEEKLY, of the WEEKLY,

EFRIGERATORS, Water Coolers, Bathing Tube, SHOWER AND SPONGE BATHS.—The subscriber manufactured a large supply of the above seasonable les, which he offers for sale at the lowest prices. s well-known refrigerators are made on the most appeal principles, and will consume less ice than any other reli known refrigerators are the consume less ice than any other principles, and are the cheapest in the country, as on hand a large stock of block, ispanned, and a tin ware, made of the best materials and at low. The roofing and spouting done in the most submanner, and at the lowest rates.

JOS. H. NEVITT. Penn. av. 33e,
Opposite Willard's City Hotel.

[Nat. Intel.]

B. T. SELMAN,

Princeton, Dallas county, Arka tly located and will punctually attend to any ed to his care in Dallas or the adjacent May 16—3m.

HENNAN will remain a few days in Wash wy York, cerved from New York one case specimens of attern. Gentlemen wishing such garments are ly invited to call. seen from 9 to 12 o'clock, a. m., every day, at 75

HE HIVE AND THE HONEY BEE, by Rich I vol., London.

ee-Keeper's Guide, by Payne, I vol., London.

's Practical Bee-Keeper, I vol., London.

ee-Keeper's Manual, by Taylor, I vol., London.

ests of the Farm, by Richardson, I vol., London.

p Husbandry, by Jones, I vol., London.

ultivated Plants of the Farm, by Donaldson, I vol.

ty applied to Agriculture, by Whitley, I vol., Lor don:

Main's Domestic Poultry, 1 vol., London.

Vanx on Fertilizing Land, 1 vol., London.

Johnson on Manuces, 1 vol., London.

The Sogar Planter's Manual, by Evans, 1 vol., London

Just imported direct by

F. TAYLOR.

ENTLEMEN'S Belongings.—STEVENS has just re ceived the largest and best assortment of gentlemen's drobe and toilet articles ever offered by him in this city

merino, cotton, and lisle shirts and drawers ze merino and gauze cotton do do ste and cambric wash cravats, new styles silk, lisle thread, and cotton gloves revolving pistols

self-nising unincess nerry, Acc.
rticle belonging to a gentleman's outlier.
Articles will be sold at fair prices for STEVENS'S
Sales room, Brown's Hotel.

FOR RENT.—Those two desirable dwellings in the First Ward, on 21st street, near H, recently occupied by Mr. Mechlin and the late Capt. Hetzel. For careful, punctual, and permanent tenants, the rent will be \$175 per annum for the south one, and \$150 per annum for the other. The houses are dry and pletasant, and will be cleaned up and put in order. Apply at Mr. Dillow's, at the corner near by, where the keys are.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of Haw, Yello t, & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual content—George W. Yellott retiring from the firm. GEORGE W. YELLOTT.

y 13-eo2w

28. BETTS'S SUPPORTERS.—These invaluable supporters are for sale by McClerky & Clements, ists, comerof lath street and Ponnsylvania avenue, of the genuine only can be obtained. The value of istrument is too well known to the medical faculty and to require a lengthened statement, as they have been e many years, alfording the greatest relief and com-Testimonials and books, gratis, can be obtained as, from some of the most eminent physicians of the d Sates. Price of the fine supporters, \$8; com-\$5.

e to see that each instrument contains own signature, as none other are gen-Mrs. SARAH BETTS, 11 Walnut street, Philadelphia. Furnished Rooms in the First Ward for Rent

FURNISHED parlor and three chambers, with the use of a kitchen, if required, in the 1st Ward, on G et, between 17th and 18th streets, near the War Depart-

F. TAYLOR.

May 13.

P. TAYLOR.

A Pair report of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, No. 35 Wall street.

This institution, during the month of April, issued one hundred and twenty-one new policies, viz:

To Merchants and traders 47 To Clergymen 7 Manufacturer 1 Physicians 4 Mechanics 15 Lawyers 2 Agents 3 Teachers 2 Clerks 17 Student 1 Druggist 1 Editor 1 Druggist 1 Editor 1 Hotel keepers 3 Members of Congress 2 Planter 1 Secretary of Ins Co. 1 Farmers 2 Officer in U. S. aimy 1 Engineers 3 Other occupations 7

Lives insured MORRIS ROBINSON, President. Saml. Hannay, Secretary. CHARLES DE SELDING, No. 11 Todd's Buildings, Pennsylvania avenue, Agent.
W. P. Johnston, M. D., opposite City Post Office.
This treet, Physician.
Pamphlets explanatory of the principles and operations of the company can be obtained on application at the agent's office.
May 5—law4w

May 5—law4w

Type at Reduced Prices.

Type and All, office at Reduced Prices.

Type and All, office at Reduced Prices.

Type and Street at Street at Conner's United States.

Can be had at eighteen per cent deduction from old patrons of the type and stereotype foundry, formerly known as Innes Conner's, and more recently as Conner's Cooke's, and the public in general, that they are prepared to execute orders for printing types, presses, chases, cases, imposing stones, ink frames, and every other article necessary to form complete printing establishments, on as favorable terms, and of as good a quality, as any other establishment in the United States.

Borders, cuts, brass rule and all other articles manuface.

United States.

Borders, cuts, brass rule, and all other articles manufactured at this establishment at the same reduced rates.

New articles got up to order on being furnished with patterns.

The type cast at this establishment is, both in the style of face and the material of which it is made, particularly adapted for service in payanager printing.

adapted for service in newspaper printing

All kinds of stereotype furnished.

JAMES CONNER & SON

THE TIMES, -EDITED BY DUFF GREEN.

EDITED BY DUFF GREEN.

THIS paper will be, as far as practicable, a full, fair, and condid record of passing events; but its chief present purpose is to counteract the abolition movement by unmasking the designs, motives, and end of political abolition; to demonstrate that its principles are as hostile to the rights, property, interests, prospecity, and liberty of the north, as to the rights and property of the south; and, by appeals to their intelligence and patriotism, to unite the wise and good of all partners, in every section, in a common effort to strengthen and perpenate the Union.

The Taxs will be published weekly in Washington city, and sent to subscribers, through the mail, for \$2.50 For 5 copies 10.00 Publication office Pennsylvania avenue, corner of Fourand-a-half street.

Dailn

Amion.

" LIBERTY, THE UNION, AND THE CONSTITUTION."

CITY OF WASHINGTON, SUNDAY MORNING, MAY 21, 1848.

Caution to the Public.

PERSONS wishing to obtain the genuine Swalm's Panacea and Swalm's Verrailpuos, (which have been recommended by the most celebrated physicians of the United States and Europe for nearly thirty years, for diseases arising from impurity of the blood and debility of the digestive organs,) should be careful to observe that the name of SWAIM is spelled correctly on the boules and labels.

March 22—codfw

BRACELET LOST—On Tucsday evening, between the White House and 31 and C streets, a gold bracelet, with two black Mosaic stones, two doves on each stone. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving the bracelet at Colemn's Hotel.

May 11—3t RECEIPTS Total amount of premiums received for interest on stoo

VALUABLE lots at private sale, -Will be sold a bar VALUABLE: lots at private sale.—Will be sold a bar gain, if early application be made, but No. II, in square No. 348, fronting 50 feet on E street, by a depth of 100 feet half of lot No. 12, in same square, 25 feet front and 100 feet deep; and lots 7 and 8, in square No. 81, fronting 29 feet each, by a depth of 100 feet.

Terms liberal, and made known on application to ROBT. W. DYER,

May 17—eo2w

Auc. and Com. Mer.

NEW MCSIC.—Just received the following new music at the old established store, next door to Fuller's Hotel, which will be sold at four cents a page, being one-third less than the regular price.

The last of the Bourbons.

This good to due for our country.

Research de Palma quirk step.

First Baltimore Invincible's quick step.

Walnut Hill March, by Deems.

Little Rock Waltz, do.

May 12

MILITARY Laws of the United States, including those relating to the army, marine corps, volunteers, militia, bounty lands, and pensions; to which are prefixed the rules and articles of war, and the Constitution of the United States; the whole complete in one volume.

Also, the Army Regulations, as pure epartment, 1847—I volume; price \$1.

May 4

VIRGINIA, TO WIT:

At a Quarterly Court, continued and held for the county of Pittsglvania the 23d day of Jane, 1847.

William Dews and Nancy, his wife, and the said William Dews as administrator de bonis non with the will an exed of Joshua Stone, deceased, plaintiffs, against

The distributees of the said Joshua Stone, deceased, defend ants;
In a suit in Chancery for the distribution of the estate bequeathed to the testator's widow for life.

In a suit in Chancery for the distribution of the estate bequeathed to dividend, reserve fund having been taken as if all paid, Amount due from agents and mortgages, accrued to 1st February

Amount of interest due on bonds and mortgages, accrued to 1st February

Amount of interest due on bonds and mortgages, accrued to 1st February

Amount of interest due on bonds and mortgages, accrued to 1st February

Amount due from agents

Edward of the Counties of the said Vividend, reserve fund having been taken as if all paid, Amount due from agents

Amount due from agents

Amount due from agents

Amount due from agents

Edward of the Counties of the said vividend, reserve fund having been taken as if all paid, Amount due from agents

Edward of the counties of the counties of the said vividend, reserve fund having been taken as if all paid, Amount due from agents

Edward of the Counties of the counties of the State o The distributees of the said Joshua Stone, deceased, defendants:

In a suit in Chancery for the distribution of the estate bequeathed to the testator's widow for life.

THE court, adopting their commissioner's report in this THE court, adopting their commissioner in the decree that William Dews, as administrator de bonis non of Joshua Stone, deceased, with his will amnexed, and commissioner under the decree to sell the land bequeathed to Mary Stone, the widow, for life, do pay to the heirs of D. C. Harrison, deceased, the following sums of money to with The Joshua Harrison, Spinera Coleman and Nancy, his wife, Spinerator, Spinerator,

Nors.—Since the rendition of the foregoing decree, the amount payable to the childen of Polly, wife of McCoil Graven, has been decreed to be paid to a transferree of said Graven. Graven. April 23-w4w

W COD'S STEAM IRON RAILING MANUFACTORY, Ridge road, above Buttonwood street, Philadel.

Transportation of Stores.

Transportation of Stores.

10 00

Publication office Pennsylvania avenue, corner of Fourands—half street.

AGENTS.

Boreau of Provisions and Clothing, May 13, 1848.

Boreau of Provisions and Clothing, May 13, 1848.

Provisions and endorsed "Proposaja for freight of Pennsylvania avenue, corner of Fourands—half street.

AGENTS.

Brook, Shillington, & Co., Washington.

Brook, Shi

Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, No. 56 WALL STREET. TTATEMENT of the affairs of this institution at the cl of the fifth year from the commencement, say Febru st, 1843, to February 1, 1848.

Am't received for premiums 1st year . . .

Do 2d year, originals and renewals
Do 3d year, do do
Do 4th year, do do
Do 5th year, do do 742,390 85 \$57,976 39 4,358 75 2,834 00 922 30 3,658 80 112 71 for policies belonging to 2d dividend for annuities due agents

Total receipts D SBURSEMENTS.
Losses by death to 1st February,
\$175,150 00
7,000 00 Amount paid for commissions to agents, exchange and State taxes, and advertising for five years Amount paid salaries, physicians' fees, rent of office, printing, books and stationery, and post-age, for five years Amount paid for policies surren-dered

43,695 83 1,872 62 Nett accumulated fund 563,968 57

157,955 49

Deduct forfeited, expired, returned and cancelled policies -1,066

seven years. other periods.

The trustees have accordingly declared a dividend of 5t per cent. on all policies existing on the 31st day of January, 1848.

William Betts,
Charles Ely,
D. A. Connstock,
Robert Schuyler,
Amos S. Perry,
Joseph Tuckerman,
John C. Gruger,
Alfred Pell,
David C. Colden,
John C. Thatcher,
Rufus L. Lord,
Frederick Whitlesey,
Joseph Blunt,
Isaac G. Pearske,
Moses H. Grinnell,
Wm. J. Bunker,
Walter Joy,
Eugene Dutilh,
ROBINSON, Presiden

M. ROBINSON, President.

Samuri, Hannay, Secretary.

Charles Dr. Sriding, No. 11 Todd's Building's, Penn.

avenue, Washington, D. C., agent.

W. P. Johnston, M. D., 7th street, opposite City Post

Office, physician.

Pamphiets, explanatory of the principles and operations

of the company, can be obtained on application at the

agent's office.

April 23—w4w

Midge road, above Buttonwood atreet, Philadelphia—from railings for public and private buildings and
public squares, of every variety of form and pattern.

Cemetery railings, of classic and unique designs, embracing upwards of one highest of the content of t WEST JERSEY COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, Mount THIS extensive establishment is created on an implementation of the plan, and, by the aid of steam power, manufactured in the plan, and, by the aid of steam power, manufactured in the plan, and, by the aid of steam power, manufactured in the plan, and, by the aid of steam power, manufactured in the plan, and, by the aid of steam power, manufactured in the plan, and, by the aid of steam power, manufactured in the plan, and, by the aid of steam power, manufactured in the plan, and, by the aid of steam power, manufactured in the plan, and, by the aid of steam power, manufactured in the plan, and, by the aid of steam power, manufactured in the plan, and, by the aid of steam power, manufactured in the plan, and, by the aid of steam power, manufactured in the plan, and, by the aid of steam power, manufactured in the plan, and the plan are planted in the planted in th

of law, I, JAMES K. POLK, President of States of America, do hereby declare and that public sales will be held at the under-

mentioned land offices in Wisconsin, at the periods in inter designated, to wit.

At the land office at "FALLS OF ST. CROIX RIVER," commencing on Monday, the fourteenth day of August next, for the disposal of the public lands within the under mentioned townships and fractional townships, viz:

North of the base line, and teest of the fourth principal meridian.

Townships twenty-five and twenty-six, of range one.

Townships twenty-five, twenty-six, and twenty-seven, o

two, of range eighteen.

Township thirty, and fractional townships thirty-one and thirty-two, of range nineteen.

Fractional townships twenty-nine and thirty, and townships thirty-one and thirty-two, of range twenty.

At the same place, commencing on Monday, the twenty-eighth day of August next, for the disposal of the public lands within the undermentioned townships and fractional townships, to wit.

lands within the indermentioned townships and fractional townships, to wit:

North of the base line, and west of the fourth principal meridian.

Fractional townships twenty-six and twenty-seven, and townships twenty-eight, twenty-six and twenty-seven, and thirty-two, of range twenty-one.

Fractional townships twenty-six, twenty-seven, and twenty-eight, and townships twenty-nine, thirty, thirty-one, and thirty-two, of range twenty-two.

Fractional townships twenty-eight and twenty-nine, and townships thirty and thirty-one, of range twenty-fire.

Fractional townships twenty-nine, thirty, and thirty-one of range twenty-four.

At the land office at GREEN BAY, commencing on Monday, the twenty-first day of August next, for the disposal of the public lands situated within the andermentioned townships and fractional townships, viz:

North of the base line, and can of the fourth principal merician.

Townships thirty-five, ricians.

Townships thirty-sive, hirty-six, and thirty-seven, and fractional townships thirty-siye, of range twenty.

Fractional townships thirty-five, thirty-six, thirty-seven, and thirty-sight, of range twenty-one.

Fractional townships thirty-five, thirty-six, thirty-seven, and thirty-sight, of range twenty-two.

Fractional townships thirty-five, thirty-six, thirty-seven, and thirty-eight, of range twenty-two.

Lands appropriated by law for the use of schools, military, or other purposes, will be excluded from the sales. The offering of the above mentioned lands will be commenced on the days appointed, and proceed in the order in which they are advertised, with all convenient despatch, until the whole shall have been offered and the sales thus closed. But no sale shall be kept open longer than two weeks, and no private entry of any of the lands will be admitted until after the expiration of the two weeks.

Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, this eight day of May, anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight.

By the President:

By the President:

Richard M. Young,

Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Kotice to Pre-emption Claimants.

Every person entitled to the right of pre-emption to any of the lands within the townships and fractional township above enumerated is required to establish the same to the satisfaction of the register and receiver of the proper land of fice, and make payment therefor as soon as practicable after the second of the public sale of the lands embracing the tract claimed, otherwise such claim will be foreignt that the commissioner of the General Land Office.

May 12—

ally kept in a well regulated establishment.

J. A. RUFF.
P. S. I have also for sale an excellent lot of travelling trunks and carpet bags, which I offer at fair prices. Call and see.

J. A. R.

and see. May 11—eod3t

infantry.
Duties of an Officer on Picquet and on Detachments, by
Capt. Ker, 7th dragoon guards.
Light Troops in the Field, by Lieut. Mayne, 5th infantry.
Jackson on the Formation, Discipline, and Economy of

Jackson on the Formation, Discipline, and Economy Armics.
Service and Management of Heavy Ordnance, for the Royal Regiment of Artillery.
Evolutions and Management of a Field Battery and of a Brigade of Batteries, by Capt. Gore, royal artillery.
Maxwell's Victories of the British Armics
Artillerist's Manual, by Capt. Griffiths, royal artillery, the edition.

Practical Operations of a Siege, y Asjot Signature of Fortified Places.

Malortie on the Attack and Defence of Fortified Places.

The Sieges of Spain by Wellington's Army, by Major Jeneral Jones.

Macaulay's Field Fortifications and Field Engineering.

Military Bridges, by Sir Howard Douglas.

Scharnhorst's Military Field Pocket-book.

Just imported from London by F. TAYLOR.

Steam Marble Works, Ridge Road, above Spring Gar-den Street, Philadelphia.

all kinds of plain and ornamental marble work, in a superior style, and at the lowest prices.

The largest and best assortment of marble mantels, imported parlor and garden statuary, vises and fountains, tiles for floors, &c., may be seen at the ware-rooms, to which the attention of the public is respectfully invited.

Marble outers supplied at all times with any number of finished mantels and table tops, Italian tombs and monments, cut to sizes, or finished. Also, constantly on hand, a large assortment of American grave-stones in the rough, or finished—marble in the block, &c.

JOHN BAIRD,
Ridge Road, above Spring Garden street, Philadelphia.

March 25—cod3m

CENTLEMEN'S Wear made to order in the

Viz.:

Brolley's celebrated black French cloths
blace "fancy-colored French cloths
blace "fancy-colored French cloths
Superior black, brown, and green drap d'été
black French doeskins
black and blac cassimeres, new styles
fancy single-milled cassimeres, new styles
plain and figured black satin vestings
"rich-colored silk and satin
double English Marseilles
Also, just received a complete assortment of gloves, hosiery, cravats, pocket handkerchiefs, suspenders, &c.; to all
of which we invite the attention of gentlemen wishing
spring supplies.

May 11—

May 11—
STRAW Mattings and Floor Oil Cloths just received
Der schooner Farriax, direct from New York.

25 pieces very superior 44 straw matting
15 " 44 colored straw matting
20 " 54 and 64 white do
5 " 34 do do for steps
25 patterns of very superior oil cloths, which will be cut
to suit halls or passages of any shape.
Also, construity on hand, a full assortment of ingrain,
three-ply, and Venetian carpeting; to all of which we
invite the attention of housekeepers.

May 11—3w

May 11—3w May 11-3w

May 11—3w

Washington National Monument.

Rough Beildings.

PROPOSALS will be received until Tuesday, the 23d instant, at 10 o'clock, a.m., by the building committee of the Washington National Monument for the erection of the following rough buildings, viz: A lime house 14 by 16 feet, to be covered with shingles or boards; a cement house 14 by 16 feet, to be covered with shingles or boards; an office building 14 by 16 feet, to be covered with shingles, and to have one batten door and five windows, with glass 8 by 10, and with butten shutters—the office to be plastered, (two coats,) and to be floored. For particulars, apply to Robert Mills, esq., architect.

THOS. CARBERY, GEO. WATTERSTON, WM. A. BRADLEY, Building Committee.

Washington Sational Monument.

Lime.—Cement.—Sand.

Proposals will be received by the Bailding Committee of the Washington National Monument until 10 o'clock, on Tuesday the 30th instant, for furnishing the best quality Lime, Cement, and coarse sharp Sand, to be delivered at the Monument, and as it may be required. For particulars apply to Robert Mills, esq., architect
THOS. CARBERY,
GEO. WATTERSTON,
WM. A. BRADLEY,
Bailding Committee.

May 17—cod!

Building Committee.

M OORHEAD'S Graduated Magnetic Machines for the relief and permanent cure of all nervous discases. A new supply this day received at STEVENS'S May 7—6tifeod Sales-room, Brown's Hotel.

CONGRESSIONAL,

SPECIAL OF MR. MURPHY

OF NEW YORE.

In the House of Representatives, May 15, 1545.—The House being in Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union on the bill making appropriations for the service of the Fost Office Department for the year many the charge of the Fost Office Department for the year of the Union on the bill making appropriations for the service of the Fost Office Department for the year of the Union on the bill making appropriations for the service of the Fost Office Department for the year of the Union on the bill making appropriations for the service of the Fost Office Department for the year of the Union on the bill making appropriations for the service of the Fost Office Department for the year of the Union on the bill making appropriation of the Office Department for the year of the Union on the bill making appropriation of the Service appears the Constitution of the Office Department of the Compact by Congress, after the adoption of the new constitution, made the constitution to which he referred. The constitution to which he referred to the constitution to the Office of the Congress of the Constitution to Which he altered the Constitution to Which he altered the Constitution of slavery there. But in his view the great difficulty under which the gentlemen had been laboring of the United States, and the work of the United States and the view of the United States and the

be should endeavor to establish as such before he had done.

He held that Territories that were now free—Territories in which slavery did not exist—if annexed to this Union, remained free until Congress positively established it there; and for that reason he was opposed to the Wilmot Proviso. He held that the Wilmot Proviso was wholly unnecessary. It was worse, for it served only to create dissensions. But he did not, as some gentlement appeared to do, in view of that proposition, see dark clouds hovering over the country. He saw in the constitution and the laws of the land principles which would carry them through in safety, and preserve for their children and their children's children their glorious constitution and confederacy.

In the next place, then, he laid down the proposition that Congress possesses the power to legislate for the Territories acquired since the adoption of the constitution as an incident to the power to acquire, ex necessitate rei; and is restrained only by the conditions upon which the territory was eaded, and by the prohibitions and limitations of the constitution. He also maintained that the ordinance of 1757 was expressly adopted and continued in force by the constitution, and no further adoption by Congress was necessary; and that Congress was empowered to make all laws which should be proper to carry the ordinance into effect.

Mr. C. J. INGERSOLL. What was the opinion of Mr. Mulkiphy said he would answer the gentleman the constitution and the would answer the gentleman the constitution and the constitution and continued in the constitution and continued in the constitution and the constitution and continued in the constitution and continued in the constitution and the constitution and continued in the constitutio

Mr. Madison?
Mr. MURPHY said be would answer the gentleman Mr. Madison?

Mr. MURPHY said he would answer the gentleman presently. In the discussion of these propositions he would reverse the order in which he had stated them. Now, what was territory of the United States? There was the territory that was ceded by the different States forming this confederacy before the adoption of the constitution—the territory northwest of the Ohio. There were likewise the cession by deed of Georgia in 1802, comprising the present States of Alabama and Mississippi; the cession by treaty by France in 1803 of the territory which now comprised the State of Louistana; and the cession by Spain by the treaty of 1810 of that which is now the State of Florida. And what dise? The land which we acquired by discovery. Such was the Oregon territory. He deemed it unnecessary to do more than merely to advert to the opinions of Mr. Calhoun and Mr. Buchanan on this point. The principal ground on which they claimed a title to Oregon was that of discovery. To this fact he wished now to direct the attention of the committee, for purposes which would appear in the course of his argument. The ordinance of 1787, then, became of importance only in reference to the territory northwest of the Ohio. That ordinance and the action under it did not apply to any other territory than that northwest of the Ohio, and we have to look for other principles to govern us in regard to such other territory.

He would now proceed to the consideration of the or-

other principles to govern us in regard to such other territory.

He would now proceed to the consideration of the ordinance of 1787, for the purpose of showing the distinction between that and the sources of the power which we are to exercise over other territories, and he had numerous authorities on this subject at hand. He would simply direct the attention of the committee to the ordinance of 1787, for it was unnecessary to read it, as every gentleman was doubtless familiar with its provisions. In the first place, that ordinance was declared to be a compact; and the articles thus agreed to and arranged between the people of the United States and the people who were to form those territories were to continue forever in force—subject, however, to certain restrictions. The language of the ordinance was:

"It is bereby ordained and declared, by the authority

ianguage of the ordinance was:

"It is hereby ordined and declared, by the authority
aforesaid, that the following articles shall be considered as
articles of compact between the original States and the
people and States in the said territory, and forever remain
unsterable, unless by common consent."

Again, in article 4th, are these words "The said Territory, and the States which may be form ed therein, shall forever remain a part of this Confederacy of the United States of America, subject to the articles of Confederation and to such alterations therein as shall be constitutionally made, and to all the acts and ordinance of the United States in Congress assembled conformable therein."

When this ordinance was passed, it thus appears from

of the United States in Congress assembled conformable thereo."

When this ordinance was passed, it thus appears from its own provisions that a new constitution was contend to the provisions that a new constitution was contend to the provisions that a new constitution was contend to the provisions that a new constitution was contend to the legislation of this new government under the terms of the compact.

And now he would answer the inquiry put to him by the gentleman from Pennsylvania, who naked him if he disasting the provision is the word in the provision and the provision is the same that of 1757 and who wensure on the measures which have been pursued by Conversite. The public increed, the necessity of the case, imposed profile the provision is result and the provision is the constitution of 1757 continued that office the provision is returned to the provision is returned to the classic optical to the extention of the House. He did not put the power of Congress to legislate over the territories who was the autention of the House. He did not put the prover of the provision is regard to it? When we regarded the provision is regard to it? When we regarded the provision is regard to it? When we regarded that the provision is regard to it? When we regarded the first that the originate of 1757 to show that it was not necessary to the classe in question; and the active to the originate of the originate of the constitution, sitting at the same time and place of the constitution, sitting at the same time and place of the constitution, sitting at the same time and place of the constitution, sitting at the same time and place of the constitution, sitting at the same time and place of the constitution, sitting at the same time and place of the constitution, sitting at the same time and place of the constitution, sitting at the same time and place of the constitution, sitting at the same time and place of the constitution, sitting at the same time and place of the provision is regard to it? When we regarded the provisi

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS

Mr. HILLIARD interposed with the remark that Congress did not recognise the constitutional authority of the ordinance of 1757. They simply authorized the people of the territory to organize and maintain a government; but none of the provisions of the act related to alayary.

de of the ordinance of 1757. They simply authorized the people of the territory to organize and maintain a government; but none of the provisions of the act related to slavery.

Mr. MURPHY said his argument was, that the ordinance of 1757 was confirmed by the constitution. He had alluded to the law to show that the first Congress thereafter, cognizant as its members must have been of the views of the framers of the constitution, thought the constitution had confirmed the ordinance, and they passed this law for the purpose of giving it more full effect. That was the view in which he had used it.

Mr. BAYLY (in his seat) was understood to inquire if the people of the Perritory were consulted in this "compact?"

Mr. MURPHY replied in the negative; they were not the people of the United States, because it was voluntarily entered into by them inviting settlers to go there. It was, therefore, to be taken in the strongest manner against the United States. The gentleman from Virginia and addressed to the House the argument that in none of the laws establishing Territorial governments had this inhibition of slavery been contained, except in the case of Wisconsin, and in that case he had undertaken to explain it away. Now, if his (Mr. M.'s) view was correct, that this compact was binding on the United States, there was no necessity of introducing it; it was the law of the land; and, more, it was the supreme law, as it was ratified and confirmed by the constitution.

He came now to his second proposition: That Congress possesses the power to legislate for Territories acquired since the adoption of the constitution. This covered the Territory which was really the subject of their discussion. As regarded the territory that he deemed this his proposition to apply. Now, he held that the constitution did not contemplate the acquisition of new territory. He found no power expressed in the constitution to acquire new territory. He admitted that where an express power conferred by the constitution to acquire territory; if there w

Mr. BAYLY. None.
Mr. MURPHY asked the gentleman, then, how the Mr. MURPHY asked the gentleman, then, how the United States acquired the territory composing the States of Alabama and Mississippi? And how the territory of Oregon? They acquired the territory of Alabama and Mississippi by the cession of Georgia, and the territory of Oregon by the discovery of Gray. Mr. Cathoun and Mr. Buchanan, as he had already observed, had, as Secretaries of State, taken the position that that was the primary ground and right of the United States to Oregon. Spain had no rights there: she had never followed up her discovery by settlement. It was contended at the time, and might be now, that we had full right to that territory by the discovery of Gray, and subsequent colonization and settlement.

Now, we had the power to acquire territory, not by an original, express grant in the constitution, but first as incidental to the expressed powers; and also as an incident to sovereignty. He told the gentleman from Virginia he did not deny the right to acquire territory; but he said the right by which we acquired Alabama, Mississippi, and Oregon, was an incident of nationality.

Mr. McLANE (the floor being yielded) explained that in the speech referred to by the gentleman from New York [Mr. Muzphy,] Mr. McLane, of Delaware, denied that the ordinance of 1787 gave Congress any power to prohibit slavery in the northwestern territory. Mr. McLane arguel that this ordinance was good for nothing, except so far as it was supposed by some to be a compact; and as a compact, would have acted directly on the people going into said territory. But Mr. McLane himself did not admit it to be a compact, ratified by competent parties to rake a contract.

Mr. MURPHY stated that he had taken the position